

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1822.

[NO. 113.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina, ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, vs. John Humphris. Original Attachment. Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee. Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes.

THOS. CALLOWAY, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822. Ruth Harris vs. John Harris. It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

Sam'l 14 ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. James W. Lindsay, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay. Attachment. Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandise, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. Thomas Greer, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay. Attachment. Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandise, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822. Leeroy Burnett, vs. Elijah Fouch. Judgment on land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state—it was therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the said Elijah Fouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Burke, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and reply and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C.

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.

HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

SALE of LOTS,

WHEREAS, at the last term of the Court of Equity, held for the county of Rowan, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March last, it was ordered and agreed, upon a petition filed in said court, among other things, that a town should be laid off upon the land of Letitia Wilson, a minor, lying at Mock's Old Field and in its vicinity, in the Forks of the Yadkin River: We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said court to carry into effect the objects specified in said decree, having laid off a number of lots in said town, shall, by virtue of the powers vested in us by said decree, expose to sale, at Public Auction, the whole or part of said lots, at Mock's Old Field, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next. As this place has long been the seat of much private business, as well as of a large separate election, regimental militia parade, &c. the commissioners deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages which would result to individuals engaged in mercantile or mechanical pursuits, by locating themselves in the heart of the most fertile and populous section of the large and opulent county of Rowan. The terms of sale will be liberal; a credit of one or two years will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security.

SAMUEL JONES,
HUGH L. BRALY,
ALEX. NESBITT,
JOHN CLEMENT,
JOHN P. CARTER,

Commissioners.

June 18, 1822.—6w't 13

Valuable Real Estate.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County. IN Pursuance of a decree of the worshipful Court of Equity of said county, I will sell at the Court-House in Statesville, on Thursday, the 23d day of August next, two lots in the town of Statesville; on one of which is that well known stand for business, which was long occupied by the late Capt. Hart, as a house of entertainment—there is a good dwelling-house and other convenient houses for the accommodation of any one desirous of settling in the place: And one tract of woodland, containing 130 acres, on the waters of fourth creek, within half a mile of Statesville. All this property belongs to the estate of James Hart, deceased. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, a tract of land containing 272 acres, lying on third creek, about two miles from Statesville, on which is a good dwelling-house and other improvements, belonging to the estate of Jas. H. Hart, dec'd. The terms of sale are one, two, and three years credit, purchasers giving bond and approved security. ROBT. SIMONSON, Com'r.

Statesville, June 10, 1822.—3w't 14

N. B. Also will be sold, at the same time and place, on a credit of twelve months, two likely Negroes—a fellow and boy, by the administrator of James H. Hart's estate.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 13th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y.

June 20, 1822.—9w't 14

Taken Up,

AND committed to the jail in Burke county, N. C. a negro man, who first called himself Sam, and said he was the property of Maj. John Cummings, of Washington, in Geo. but on further examination, he reports his name to be Jim, and says he belongs to Samuel Mills, of York District, S. C. He appears to be about 39 or 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, light made, is active, and speaks with a good deal of boldness. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.

July 13, 1822.—3w't 15

EDUCATION

For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of David G. Seixas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

Richard Poyall, No. 113, S. 9th-st.

Washington Jackson, No. 75, S. 1st

William Price, No. 36, N. 9th-st.

Nicholas C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and Powell streets.

John Swift, No. 38, S. 6th-st.

Committee of General Superintendence.

Editors of newspapers in the several states of the Union, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions.

June 26

Desultory.

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.

The amount of the products of the well-cultivated lands of the Eastern States, would astonish any but those who have been accustomed to the river bottoms on the western rivers, or to the alluvial lands. We can scarcely believe when we read of them; and should not believe it, were not the facts, too well vouched to be questioned. We lately met with an account of the premiums given at a Massachusetts meeting, some time last autumn, and a few of the results are stated below, for the gratification of the curious in such matters.—National Intelligencer.

Of Potatoes.—Five hundred and fifty-one and a half bushels were raised on one acre of land, by Payson Williams, Esq. of Fitchburgh, in the county of Worcester, (from 24 bushels of seed).

Of Turnips.—Seven hundred and fifty-one bushels of the common English sort, weighing fifty-four pounds to the bushel, were raised by Messrs. T. & H. Little, on one acre of ground.

Of Mangel Wurtzel.—Six hundred and forty-four bushels were raised on one acre of ground, by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury.

Of Cabbages.—Forty-three tons nineteen hundred and ten pounds weight were raised, by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, on one acre, one quarter of an acre and twenty-seven rods, being at the rate of thirty-one tons to the acre.

Mr. Derby received also the premium of thirty dollars, for having raised the greatest quantity of Vegetables, (grain, peas, and beans excepted) for winter consumption, of the stock on his own farm. He raised the last season on his farm, 749 bushels of Mangel Wurtzel, 530 bushels of Carrots, 526 bushels Swedish Turnips, 1288 bushels of Potatoes, 126 bushels of Russian Radishes, 757 bushels of common English Turnips, 43 tons and 19 hundred weight of Cabbages, and fifteen ox cart loads of Pumpkins.

Of Ruta Baga.—Mr. David Little raised six hundred and eighty-eight bushels on one acre.

Of White Beans.—Thirty-two bushels and four quarts were raised on an acre by Wm. Mears, of Marblehead.

EXHILARATING GAS.

Singular case of the effects of the nitrous oxide, or exhilarating gas.—From Silliman's Journal of Science, June, 1822.

C. D. a member of the senior class, [Yale College], is a man of mature age, of a grave and respectable character. For nearly two years previous to his taking the gas, his health had been very delicate, and his mind frequently gloomy and depressed. This was peculiarly the case for a few days immediately preceding that time; and his general state of health was such, that he was obliged, almost entirely, to discontinue his studies; and was about to have recourse to medical assistance. In this state of bodily and mental debility, he inspired about three quarts of the nitrous oxide. The consequences were, an astonishing invigoration of his whole system, and the most exquisite perception of delight. These were manifested by an uncommon disposition for pleasantries and mirth, and by extraordinary muscular power. The effect of the gas was felt without diminution for at least thirty hours, and in a greater, or less degree, for more than a week.

But the most remarkable effect was that upon the organs of taste. Antecedently to taking the gas, he exhibited no particular choice in the articles of food, but immediately subsequent to that event, he manifested a taste for such things only as were sweet, and for several days ate nothing but sweet cake. Indeed, this singular taste was carried to such excess that he used sugar and molasses not only upon his bread and butter and lighter food, but upon his meat and vegetables. This he continues to do even at the present time, and although nearly eight weeks have elapsed since he inspired the gas, he is still found pouring molasses over beef, pork, poultry, potatoes, cabbage, or whatever animal or vegetable food is placed before him.

His health and spirits, since that time, have been uniformly good, and he attributes the restoration of his strength, and mental energy to the influence of the nitrous oxide. He is entirely regular in his mind, and now experiences no uncommon exhilaration, but is habitually cheerful, while before, he was as habitually grave, and even, to a degree, gloomy.

An effectual cure for the Ague.—There is not a more unpleasant disorder than the fever and ague, that is, at the same time, so common in every part of the country. A remedy for this

disease has come to our knowledge, and one which we have proved by numerous experiments, to be effectual: and we deem it a duty we owe to the community to make it as public as we can. We have no particular knowledge in the healing art, nor do we pretend to be the discoverers of this remedy: but having tried it in various cases, and experienced its beneficial effects, we do not hesitate to recommend it, with confidence, to such of our fellow citizens as may be afflicted with this tedious and disagreeable complaint; and if the prescription is properly pursued, we will venture to promise a cure, after one day's use of it, or two at farthest.

Take one portion of powdered rhubarb, and two equal portions of the best Peruvian bark, and mix them in French brandy, or good old whiskey, to the consistency of thin cream—brandy is preferable. Take as much as the patient can bear, from the third of a wine glass to a full glass (according to the age of the patient) four or five times a day. For a child, it should be diluted with water. A little spice may be added to make it more palatable. If the bark should act too powerfully on the bowels, diminish the quantity.

The best bark should always be procured—there is a great difference in the quality, as well as the price of this article.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Cancer.—In consequence of a notice published in the Mercury of the 8th instant, extracted from the Baltimore Patriot, requesting a complete description of the plant called "Evergreen," which is said to be a complete cure for the cancer, a lady called at this office on Wednesday last, and left us a sample of the plant.—She says it is better known by the name of mountain tea, than that of Pipsissaway. She had herself been afflicted with a cancer: had had it extracted by knife: but it returned and became worse than before. She had observed a publication in the newspaper recommending Pipsissaway, but did not know the plant by that name, until informed by a lady that it was generally known by the name of mountain tea. She procured a quantity of the tea, made a decoction of it, drank copiously of it throughout the day, and bathed the cancer with it.—By a regular proceeding in this course, a cure was completely effected without any inconvenience. The tea is pleasant and mild. "The lady showed us the mark where the cancer had been on her lip; and said that she wished the fact made public for the benefit of others who might be laboring under this dreadful complaint.—Pittsburg Mercury.

ANALYSIS OF TEA.

An opinion has long prevailed, that Green Tea is impregnated with poisonous substances, in consequence of its being dried by the Chinese on copper plates.—Although it was easy to have ascertained this fact on the spot, no one seems to have regarded it as of any consequence, and we have been going on drinking, what has been almost universally considered a deleterious infusion, without appearing in the least apprehensive of its consequences. The fact is, green tea is as free of pernicious qualities as black tea, which has been recently ascertained in London by a variety of experiments. A member of the Royal Institution has published the result of these, in which he says, that "amonism was never indicative of the least particle of copper in samples of green tea which were perfectly genuine." He also states, that the tea is dried in China on porcelain slabs and not on copper plates as generally supposed, and that the northern Tartars are entire strangers to black tea, the green tea being only familiar to them. It should seem that there are two distinct species of genus Thea; the Thea Rohea, and Thea viridis; and that hot alcohol poured on green tea, does not cause the evolution of the leaves, but that they may become black, and thus resemble black tea not infused.

From this statement it appears that the prevailing idea, as to green tea, is one of those "vulgar errors" which the progress of science alone has dissipated, and instead of swallowing a poisonous substance when we use it, we are drinking a wholesome beverage.

AN EDITOR'S PERPLEXITIES.

In most occupations a man may be in one humor at a time, but with an editor it is otherwise. He must be always cheerful and always sad; forever happy and continually distressed; constantly rejoicing and everlastingly mourning—laughing and weeping, sighing and singing, must be his invariable employ-

ments. He must be in a continual good humor, and as regularly in an ill one—he must at times be disposed and prepared, both to applaud and censure; and expect always to meet with censure himself, let his business be conducted as it may. Does a person in a conspicuous station perform an important action, half the world applaud, and the other half condemn it. In this case, it would be desirable sometimes to be able to say nothing; and happy are they who can do so; but he who conducts a paper must necessarily give his opinion, and be it what it may, some are unavoidably offended. Whether he approves or disapproves, he stands an equal chance of displeasing some, and if he is equivocal, all are sure to be dissatisfied. Does an important event occur in our neighborhood? our duty to the public requires that it should be noticed, but perhaps a private interest may demand that the whole truth should not be told, and, in that case, the course which should be pursued we will leave for our readers to imagine.

Then here comes a communication, the subject of which is to censure a public officer for a neglect of duty. Room must be made for it—the feelings of the man must be disregarded—the officer must be chastised at all hazards, as the public good requires it. It is published—when lo! a whole host are in a rage, and the poor printer is hacked and thrashed in a dismal manner, on account of private insinuations said to be found in the article in question. But perhaps he will not publish it; and then he is a faithless, fearful, stupid fellow, and must not be supported, because he will not assist in correcting abuses. Whichever course he takes he is sure to be wrong, and as sure to be censured. Perhaps one will meet him with, Sir, I admire your firmness—or it may be, your discretion; but this is but poor consolation, when the next one he meets accuses him with how came you to do so?—you will please discontinue my paper!

Another communication comes, the object of which it would be difficult, if not impossible to understand; but if it should not be published, we may expect to hear the question asked why in the world it was refused? It is useless to tell what is really the truth, that we are unacquainted with the meaning of it: the language is so plain, and the sense so clear, that it is considered a most extraordinary thing that there should be any difficulty about it; and besides the design is so laudable that there must be a degree of perverseness about us, to have hesitated a moment in giving it a most conspicuous place in our paper.

A third, who made it a particular inquiry whether or not our paper was to be conducted in an independent manner, and free from any controul by assuming individuals, as a condition of his having any thing to do with us, wishes to engross the whole of our columns without giving us any solid support, and the admission of an article from a person of opposite sentiments to his own, or an expression in favour of an individual whom he has very liberally abused, destroys, with him, all confidence in us; and we are henceforth pronounced partial and corrupt, while another, who gives us no more support, asks of us, as a particular favor, that he may be made acquainted with the name of the author of certain essays, and is amazingly offended because his request is not granted.

Perhaps the inattention of subscribers may render a general, or it may be a particular DUN necessary, and then some, who have supplied us with nothing but their names, may consider it an outrageous insult, and order their paper discontinued, without sending their dues; and while ruminating upon this, a note may be received from a paying subscriber, complaining that in consequence of having to lend his paper to so many of his neighbors, he is unable to see it himself; and as he is unable to pay money for the exclusive accommodation or amusement of others, he desires that his paper may be discontinued until he shall be surrounded with more considerate neighbors.

While perplexed with reflections up-

on these circumstances, a person relates what he deems a very amusing story, and we need smile in spite of our aggravated feelings, and sometimes a horse laugh is absolutely necessary, or we are considered insusceptible of agreeable emotions; and before our features resume their wonted placidity, we are called upon to hear some Pyramus and Thisby tragedy, and if we do not weep, we are pronounced cruel and unfeeling.

The Spy in England.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished literary gentleman in London to his correspondent in New-York.

"I do not know whether the Spy has as yet been noticed in any of the periodical works here; and indeed if it has, the opinion of these works are so very fallacious, that the author may be kept in ignorance of the real reception of his work. It gives me pleasure therefore to state, on better authority than periodical criticism, that the book has been highly successful. It is daily getting more and more into notice, and I daily hear it spoken of in the most flattering terms by persons of the first distinction, both in literature and fashion.

"One of the best criterions of its success is, that Murray repines he declined the publication of it, as he hears it well spoken of from every quarter. He lays all the blame at Gifford's door, to whom he had referred it, when first sent to him, and who had reported unfavorably of it.—Murray would be glad to receive another work from the author of the Spy, and will use every means in his power to obtain it."—N. Y. Statesman.

Cambridge University has now an annual income, including the amount paid by the students for tuition, of 45,000 dollars. It has an account of property, including building and library, of more than half a million of dollars, and derives from its real and personal estate an annual income of more than 20,000 dollars; yet for eight or ten years past, has received 10,000 dollars a year from the state of Massachusetts. In the state of New York, funds to the amount of 775,000 dollars have been granted to their colleges, and 100,000 to their academies. In Virginia, 200,000 dollars have been expended upon the buildings alone of the University lately established. South Carolina has within a few years expended 200,000 dollars upon buildings and other accommodations for their University, and pay annually from the state treasury, 12,000 dollars for the support of the instructors. These facts are stated in a memorial from Yale College to the legislature of Connecticut, as motives to induce a grant of additional legislative patronage to that respectable institution.—Winchester Republican.

WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

FROM A LATE BRITISH PUBLICATION.

In the complicated and marvellous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place, in the march of those that preceded them. We may observe a little dirty wheel of brass, spinning round upon its greasy axle, and the result is that in another apartment, many yards distant from it, a beautiful piece of silk issues from a loom, rivaling in its hues the tints of the rainbow; there are myriads of events in our lives the distance between which was much greater than that between this wheel and the ribbon, but where the connexion had been much more close. If a private country gentleman in Cheshire, about the year seventeen hundred and thirty, had not been overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependent colony of England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esq. who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year seventeen hundred and thirty-two, at Virginia, became the envied mother of George Washington the Great.

BRITISH FINANCES.

If the London accounts of the quarter's revenue, ending Oct. 10, 1820, be taken as an accurate criterion for the whole year—the yearly revenue of the government of Great Britain, for one year, 1820, is 43,896,000l. sterling, equal to one hundred and ninety-three millions, three hundred and fifteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-six cents. This immense sum together with the revenue from Ireland, and other parts of the British empire, is, however, not found sufficient to meet the expenses of the government—which every year in a time of profound peace, gets more and more in debt. The revenue, thus found inadequate to meet one year's expenses of the British government, would be found more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of the United States government for ten years.

Paladium.

If all the seconds were as adverse to thicks as their principals, very little blood would be shed in that way.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Hercules*, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, has brought London dates to the 7th June, and Liverpool of the 8th.

Cottons have experienced a further decline—public sales have been made of Upland at a reduction of 1-4 per lb. and of Sea Island at 1-2. The market is extremely heavy, and no hopes appear to be entertained of any revival. Rice, on the other hand is looking up. 200 tierces sold early in June, at Liverpool, from 15 6 to 16s. and a few half tierces at 16s. 6d.

The proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, relative to Turkey in circulation at Paris, is pronounced to be a forgery.

Comotions in Paris, Lyons, and other parts of France are frequent, and disturbance continues to agitate Spain.

Appearances of hostilities between Turkey and Russia diminish every day upon the Continent. Government funds are high in every country in Europe.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of April 30, mention the arrival of M. Tatischeff, and declare that no war would take place. The Emperor had not left that city, but was expected shortly to set off to Warsaw, Vienna and Italy.

A bill is before the British Parliament, proposing to permit a direct intercourse between the East-Indies and the British Colonies.

Nothing final had been done on the 6th June with the West India and American trade bill.

The Greeks and Turks still maintain a bloody contest with various success.—*Charleston Mer.*

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

Speech pronounced by his Majesty, upon opening the Session of the Chambers.

"GENTLEMEN.—The necessity which has long been felt of liberating the financial administration from those provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me, this year, to anticipate the period of calling you together. In expecting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon your zeal, and upon that devotion of which you have given me so many proofs.

"Providence has preserved the infant which it has given to us, and it is a pleasing thought to imagine that he is destined to repair the losses and misfortunes which have befallen my family and my people.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you that my relations with Foreign Powers continue to be of the most amicable description. A perfect unanimity has influenced the efforts, concerted between my Allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which afflict humanity. I cherish the hope of seeing tranquility restored to those countries without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries.

"The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has accomplished its destination, by protecting my subjects, and by affording aid to the unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our solicitude.

"I have adopted precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which has ravaged a part of Spain. The present season does not permit that we should relax these precautions, and I shall therefore continue them as long as the safety of the country may require it. Malevolence alone can discover in these measures a motive foreign to my real intentions.

"Rash enterprises have disturbed in some parts of the kingdom public tranquillity; but they have only served to display more signally, the zeal of the magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals who are the enemies of order, view with despair our institutions consolidated and rendering a new support to the Throne, my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall take care that violence does not deprive them of the privileges they enjoy.

"Positive calamities though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated the departments contiguous to the capital.—The aid of public and private benevolence has, however, mitigated them. The activity of the inhabitants shortened the duration of these disasters; authority seconded their zeal; justice will punish the guilty.

"The exact state of the debt *arrieree* is at length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is in times happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has developed its full extent, will retard for the present year, in spite of my most deep regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the revenue will be susceptible.

"The advantages we have already obtained, should encourage us to persevere for their maintenance and increase. I rely upon your aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us; this is the wish of my heart; the incessant object of my thoughts; it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which embellishes the anticipations of the future."

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The rumoured Congress at the city of Florence is announced in Paris with in-

creasing confidence; but the sovereigns of which this assemblage will be composed, are not even affected to be known.—That Russia and Austria would be principals is obvious: what other potentates might be invited to assist the council of Legitimacy, no conjecture is yet hazarded. If such assemblage be really held, it may be hoped that the results of the deliberations will be more conducive to the permanent tranquillity of Europe than those of the memorable Congress at Vienna. Mr. De Tatischeff is represented as remaining at Petersburg, without any appearance of the negotiations having terminated. From that circumstance peace is inferred, and the Austrian *Metaliques* bear a better price. At Paris, and in London, the expectation is for peace. The obstacle to publicly promulgating an event which cannot but give satisfaction to the monied interests, is nevertheless yet involved in mystery. From Bucharest we learn, that the Asiatic troops spread havoc and destruction at every point within the sphere of their retreat; but that the inhabitants could not divest themselves of apprehension that they might yet return. The mutual atrocities of Turks and Greeks give a character of sanguinary ferocity to the contest, altogether disgusting. At Scio, the streets are said to have been covered with many thousands of dead Greeks, in which were comprehended, as well females as males. If in the capture of the place 4000 of the assailants were destroyed, that obstinate resistance may account in some degree for the extent of the massacre—nor have we any reason to doubt that the vengeance of the Greeks, if successful, had been equally sanguinary. It must, however, be remembered that the Greeks have been groaning under the yoke of oppression during three centuries, and of the many anomalies in national policy, which modern times present, that of the support of Turkey, by Austria and England, is not the least surprising. That the Government secretly abet the Turks, has been long conjectured—if the following extract of a letter received in town this morning from Salonica be deemed worthy of credit, conjecture will be converted into certainty:

(Extract of a letter from Salonica.)

"The important Island of Negropont is delivered from the Turkish yoke, after a series of bloody battles, in which the Greeks of the island were supported by the troops of the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants of Sagonia have intercepted a large sum of money from Constantinople to Chourschid Pacha. The Hydriots have seized three English vessels with ammunition for the Turks. The Greek government paid the captains of these vessels the price of their cargoes, and sent them to Zante, with a letter to the English commander, complaining of the repeated violations of the neutrality to which the English had pledged themselves. An Austrian vessel, after consenting to be searched by a Greek brig, fired upon her, and killed several of her crew; but the Greeks returned the charge, captured the Austrian, and carried her to Patmos, where the Captain will be tried."

British Traveller.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

State of Ireland.—Extracts from information received by the Liverpool Committee.

A letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, to the secretaries at Liverpool, says, "I pray the relief of your benevolent committee to the perishing population of this town and immediate neighborhood. Our distressed state is truly deplorable, and I have the same to report of almost the whole of the province of Connaught, over which, as Metropolitan, I preside. I am appalled at the conviction that many must die from actual hunger, and many more from the effects of bad, scanty, unwholesome, unnutritious food."

A letter from the Rector of Castlehaven, says "Already four individuals have died from famine. I yesterday found by the road side a girl, 12 years old, attempting to eat grass; she had not tasted food for three days, and could scarcely articulate. The squalid countenances of the peasantry are appalling. I saw a man yesterday, faint, whilst digging a field, from hunger. Weeds of the corn field are collected to furnish a wretched meal. Famine will soon be followed by pestilence."

A letter from a gentleman of Sligo, now at Dublin, says, "I am induced to address myself to you, on behalf of the poor in the town and neighborhood of Sligo, where not only famine, but disease prevails to an alarming extent, and where it is computed, that upwards of 700 persons will be for some months depending on public bounty for the means of existence. I had a letter from Sligo this morning, which represents, on the report of visiting committees, the misery greater than those who were best acquainted with the situation of the poor could have possibly conceived. My friend says at their second public meeting, the county courthouse, where it was held, was nearly filled with poor, piteously inquiring what was to be done for them; it was an affecting sight. He calculated on 6000 being got, which, under present circumstances, is a large sum for Sligo. The committee are going prudently to work; they are

giving out seed potatoes on a credit, and finding work for the poor at reduced rates.—Any assistance your committee can afford, will be most acceptable, and will be gratefully acknowledged."

A letter received from Ballina, says, "within the limited sphere of my own observation, there is a degree of private, patient suffering, that almost exceeds belief; but the faces of the sufferers show their privation. One instance occurred last week: the widow of a baker, who had been an industrious, honest man, was, with a family of eight children, without any kind of food for 48 hours: on hearing of it, I sent her a sack of potatoes, and some meal. Every street supplies instances of distress; in one lane near us, 11 houses were deserted in one week by their inhabitants from absolute necessity. During last week, seven of these houses were filled with beggars, two and three families in each house, and the rest will, no doubt soon be occupied in a similar way, as they are flocking in great numbers; many of them have the appearance of having seen better days. Want will be felt for full three months to come, ere which, God knows what may be the consequence."

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Seymour, of Connemare, says, "There are not, I believe, ten families in the barony of Ballynahinch who have sufficient food to support them during the summer; many families strive to exist on one poor meal in the day; several live on shell fish and salt leaf, others have been driven to the necessity of disintering the potatoes they have planted, and using them for food, while some individuals for the want of seed were obliged to lay their potatoe gardens waste. Typhus fever, the result of scarcity of provisions and unwholesome food, rages much in this county."

A letter from the committee at Clonakilly, county of Cork, says, "Were we to attempt a description to you of the appalling scenes of famine-faced misery, with which we are surrounded, it would only add an unnecessary pang to acting philanthropists. We have entered into subscriptions which enable us to employ one hundred and twenty labourers on works of utility, leaving thousands on thousands unemployed. Melancholy to state, of the small number we have employed, many of them had not eaten any food from thirty to forty hours previous."

A letter from T. S. Lindsay, Esq. High Sheriff of Mayo, says, the distress arises from "a failure in the potatoe crop of last year, and the inability of the lower classes to purchase either this root or any other provisions at present. The small plots usually attached to the cabins of the poor, in many cases, remain unsown from the impossibility of procuring seed. Nothing can be more wretched than the situation of the peasantry generally in Mayo. I have seen hundreds of wretched people greedily seeking for water cresses, wild mustard, nettles, dwarf thistles, or dandelion, all the spring; and this unnatural food has been the only meal within their reach."

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, JULY 10.—Yesterday General Henry Dearborn, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, his lady, and family, sailed for Lisbon, in the brig *Spartan*, Captain Soule.

WASHINGTON, JULY 17.

The decision of the Emperor of Russia, which we published in our last, is decidedly favorable to the side of the United States, in the controversy with the British government on the subject of the slaves deported from the United States, at the close of the late war. It is such as might have been expected from a justly disposed and disinterested arbiter. The class of cases embraced by the third paragraph cannot be large, though there may be cases which are embraced by it—such, for example, as that of slaves which were deported to the British force under Nicholls, in Florida, and were carried off. The whole amount which, under this decision of the Emperor, will become payable to citizens of the United States, cannot fall far short of two millions of dollars. Considerable time will necessarily elapse, we should suppose, before the claims can be liquidated, as they will have to be separately and judiciously examined.

Nat. Intel.

The following is the decision: The Emperor is of opinion, "that the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification from Great Britain for all private property carried away by the British forces; and as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the Treaty, in quitting the said places and territories."

"That the United States are entitled to consider, as having so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transported, from the above mentioned territories on board of the British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason have not been restored."

"But if there should be any American

slaves who were carried away from territories of which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the U. States, the States are not to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

If we place any faith in newspaper report, the next congress will comprize some of the most distinguished characters of our country. Langdon Cheves, De Witt Clinton, Gen. Jackson, Henry Clay, and Gen. W. Scott, are spoken of as candidates for seats on the floor of Congress. The community will not be at a loss to discover the peculiar attractions that invite such a galaxy of talent to the American capitol, at the next Congress, when they recollect that the near approach of the presidential election makes it probable that the great question of determining who will be the successor of president Monroe may be decided, so far as relates to the will of the Congress, at its first session.

Wash. City Gazette.

Law Intelligence.—On Saturday, the 22d ult. two attorneys (John H. Hopkins and B. Craig, Esq's.) were arraigned at the bar in Pittsburg, for contempt of court, and fined \$150 each. On the Saturday preceding, they were engaged on the opposite side of a cause wherein the matter at issue between their clients, amounted to one dollar and fifty cents, before an adjourned court of common pleas—Judge Wilkins presiding. Craig accused Hopkins of having made a false representation to the court—which was denied, and re-asserted: when the latter called the former a liar—whereupon Craig jumped on him and gave him a moderate pom-melling, to the no small amusement of the court and bystanders. This circumstance gives the lie to somebody, who has sagely, as he supposed, likened two attorneys to a pair of scissors, the blades of which cut what passes between them, without cutting themselves.

[Pittsburg paper.

CAUTION.

NEW-YORK, JULY 12.—There appears to be a gang of young villains in this city, who enter people's houses under various pretences, but for the sole purpose of carrying off whatever they can lay their hands on. Yesterday a house in Beaver Street was entered by one of these *Pretty Boys*, with 'May I light a Cigar?' The request was granted, but unfortunately the cigar was difficult to light, and whilst the servant busied herself about some domestic concern, the young gentleman secured a watch that was hanging over the mantelpiece, silver spoons that were on the dresser, and then retired, with 'I am very much obliged to you.'

PICK POCKET.

We have just been informed that a gentleman from the South, while standing at the post office window, had his pocket book stolen, containing \$4000. The bills were of the following description: \$90 United States Bank; \$400 Bank of America. The balance in Davien and Savannah money, mostly in 100 and 50 dollar bills. A laborer standing immediately behind him is suspected of the theft.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A carriage was seen going down Recor-street towards the wharf, and just as the horses were about walking off the dock into the river, a bystander seized the reins. A gentleman popped his head out of the window, exclaiming—hallo, what do you stop the horses for? when it was discovered that the driver had fallen from his seat at a considerable distance, being drunk. A moment more and the whole establishment would have been lost.

Fanaticism.—A man named PRITCHARD, lately died at Norfolk, of abstinence. He had been hypochondriac, and his last fatal illusion consisted in a belief that if he fasted forty days, (the duration of our Saviour's fast) he would be endued with the divine nature, and never die. In vain did his friends remonstrate—in vain did nature, retiring gradually, warn him of approaching dissolution. He persevered until the twenty-fifth day, when in an extreme state of exhaustion, reduced to a mere skeleton, having only on the twenty-first day taken a little mint toddy and a little milk, refreshing himself by the external application of water to his face and breast, he died.—*Charleston Courier.*

Aerial Navigation from Bombay to London.—It appears by a certificate published in the Bombay Gazette Extraordinary, by Mr. Warden, chief secretary, that Mr. T. Boyce had made application to the Governor of Bombay to be allowed to carry the mails, &c. from Bombay to London, by means of a balloon, he professing to have discovered a method of giving horizontal motion in aeronautics. The Governor referred Mr. Boyce to the Philosophical Society of Bombay. A Mr. Hodgson has also put in his claim to aeronautic fame; and another competitor has appeared in the *Calcutta Journal* of Sept. 20, where the mode of operation is explained at considerable length.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1822.

The obstinacy with which our eastern friends adhere to the imperfections of our constitution, because they are sanctioned by time, and the clamor which they raise at the bare mention of innovation, or improvement, are very happily exposed in the following extract of a letter from Dr. RUSH. It was published in the last Raleigh Register for quite a different purpose; and the editors, doubtless, were entirely unconscious of the unkind cut they were giving the wise men of the East. The anecdote at the conclusion hits palpably; and if we are not mistaken, it is the amount of the argument of more than one of the advocates of "sticking to what is ancient," in the debate on the Convention Question in the last General Assembly.

EXTRACT.

"I know," says the Doctor, "how apt mankind are to brand every proposition for innovation as visionary and utopian. But good men should not be discouraged by such epithets, from their attempts to combat vice and error. There never was an improvement in any art or science, nor a proposal for meliorating the condition of man, in any age or country, that has not been considered in the light of what has been called an *utopian scheme*."

"The application of the magnet to navigation, and of steam to mechanical purposes, have both been branded as utopian projects. The great idea of Columbus, of exploring a new world, was long viewed in most of the courts of Europe, as the dream of a visionary sailor."

"You and I recollect the time
As also when the independence
Of the United States, and the present wise and happy confederation of our republics, were all considered by many of our sober, prudent men, as subjects of an utopian nature."

"For the benefit of those persons who consider opinions as improved, like certain liquors, by time; and who are opposed to innovations, only because they did not occur to our ancestors; I shall conclude my letter with an anecdote of a Minister of London, who after employing a long sermon, in controverting what he supposed to be a heretical opinion, concluded it with the following words: 'I tell you—I tell you, my brethren, I tell you again, that an *old error is better than new truth*.'"

Mr. ADAMS has come out in the National Intelligencer of the 17th ultimo, with a reply to Mr. Russell's last letter. It occupies nearly six closely printed columns, and is to be continued in another paper. Mr. Russell, we doubt not, has ere this become convinced, by painful experience, that the "descent to Avernus is easy," but that to return is a work of no little difficulty; and he would willingly, we suspect, resign all the budding honors which his gift of prophecy, and his disinterested patriotism had thickened around him, if his letter from Paris, and the fatal duplicate, and the recollection of them, could be buried in the most profound oblivion; if

—eternally could die,
The letters and the prophecy.

We believe there can be but one opinion, with all impartial men, as to Mr. Russell's object; and but one as to Mr. Adams' vindication. We wish we were able to publish the whole of this controversy; but it is too voluminous for a weekly paper; as to enable us to publish it, we should be compelled to exclude, for weeks, every thing else. We have only room now for the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Adams' letter; we may make larger extracts hereafter.

"Such is the true history of the tactics of Mr. Russell, in bringing before the House of Representatives and the nation, his impeachment of his colleagues, the majority of the Ghent mission—that it was such of me, is fully admitted by himself in the Boston Statesman, by styling me the *adverse party*, and in that publication he sufficiently indicates his disposition in the progress of his operations to concentrate his charges against me alone. Be it so. In my remarks upon the original and duplicate of his accusatory letter I styled it a *laborious tissue of misrepresentation*. He complains of this as of *virulence and acrimony*, which he boasts of not having returned. If virulence and acrimony had no other vehicle than harsh language, if they could be disguised under professions of unfeigned respect, however cautiously Mr. Russell had abstained from them in his original letter from Paris, he had been much less observant of that decorum in the duplicate, prepared with new relishes of crimination to suit the appetite of political hatred; and the publication in the Boston Statesman is by no means sparing either of virulence or acrimony against me. The whole tenor of his argument in the original letter, against his colleagues, was sneering and sarcastic. In the Boston Statesman, besides direct charges against me, of *disingenuousness*, of having made an *unprincipled and unprovoked* attack upon him, of disrespect to the House of Representatives, of infirmities of temper and taste; and of being a dreaming visionary, he tries even the temper of his wit to assail me, and by a heavy joke upon an expression used in my remarks, indulges his own *instinct* of misquoting my words to make them appear ridiculous. If this be Mr. Russell's mildness and moderation, it looks very much like the virulence and acrimony of others. In the transactions of human society there are

deeds of which no adequate idea can be conveyed in the terms of courtesy and urbanity; yet I admit the obligation of a public man to meet with coolness and self-command the vilest artifices, even of fraud and malignity, to rob him of the most precious of human possessions, his good name—"thrice happy they who master so their blood." If in my former remarks upon Mr. Russell's Janus-faced letter, or in this refutation of his new and direct personal attack upon my reputation, I have, even in word, transgressed the rule of decency, which, under every provocation, it is still the duty of my station and of my character to observe, though, unconscious myself, of the offence, I submit to the impartial judgment of others, and throw myself upon the candour of my country for its forgiveness. This paper has been confined to a demonstration of the frailty or the pliability of Mr. Russell's memory, in relation to facts altogether recent. As, upon an issue of facts, I do not even now ask that my word alone should pass for conclusive, statements of Mr. Brent and Mr. Bailey, relative to the production of Mr. Russell's letter before the House of Representatives, and to the incidents from which Mr. Russell has attempted to extort a charge of disingenuousness against me, are subjoined. My only wish is, that they should be attentively compared with Mr. Russell's narrative.

In another paper I shall prove that Mr. Russell's reminiscences of the proceedings at Ghent, bear the same character of *imagination* substituted for *memory*; and that what he calls "the real history of the transaction," [the fishery and Mississippi navigation proposal], contradictory to the statement which I made in my remarks, is utterly destitute of foundation."

It is reported in the papers, that a second duel is about to take place between Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie; and from the publications which have been made in an Augusta paper, subsequent to the late meeting, we think such an event not improbable. It is pretty certain that one of the parties wishes to renew the quarrel; for the real object of an unprovoked and unwarrantable publication was covered with too flimsy a veil, not to be discovered by the least discerning eye. When a sense of honor impels a man to fight, there may be some interest in his fate, there may be some pity for his fall; but when a spirit of deadly revenge urges him on to murder, let the guilt of the murderer rest upon him. The current of public opinion is setting strongly against the practice of duelling; the late duel has sufficiently established this fact. The custom had its origin in a semi-barbarous age; is abhorrent to humanity, and at war with every precept of genuine christianity; and it seems to us impossible that it can be long tolerated among an intelligent and a virtuous people. There is not only a spirit of political, but also of moral reform, going on in the world; and the triumph of the one is no less certain than of the other. And we firmly believe, that the time will be, when duelling will be as contrary to the genius and spirit of the age, and as obsolete, as deciding the guilt or innocence of an individual, by judicial combat with his accuser, is to the present.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Printers: A good deal of noise has been made in this state about a project that was offered in the General Assembly at its last session for incorporating a new Bank, the funds and profits of which were to belong entirely to the state. I have but little acquaintance with banking business; but in collecting and collating the arguments for and against this measure, I am rather disposed to think the rejection of it by the legislature was a wise and wholesome measure. It is said by its advocates, very truly too, that money is extremely scarce, and that there is and will be great distress in the country in consequence of that scarcity. It is further urged, that banking is a very profitable speculation, that individuals and companies are fattening on the vitals of the community, with but little general advantage; whereas the projected scheme, it is asserted, would have enriched the public chest, and so have rendered taxes unnecessary. On the other hand, it is argued, that the faith of the state is pledged, in the charter of the State Bank, to incorporate no other bank during the existence of that charter: three replies have been made to this argument. In the first place, it has been said, that no legislature can so pledge the faith of the state; that a subsequent legislature cannot revoke the grant. Secondly, that the extension of the charter of the bank of Cape Fear and Newbern did virtually violate the faith of the state, pledged to the State Bank, and therefore justifies the total disregard of the pledge by any future session of the Assembly. Thirdly, that as the State Bank has itself violated its charter, it has thereby released the state from its obligation to observe the provisions of the contract. I have chosen to put these answers in the strongest light in which I have heard them represented, because, as the objection and the answers to it affect what may be termed the morality of the subject, as well as the expediency, it will always be important to show that the measure is consistent with the requirements of common honesty at least, before we venture to recommend it; as whatever

tends to pollute the public morals ought, on that account, if no other, to be adopted with hesitation, if adopted at all.

Now as to the first of those answers, it is undeniable that the principal hope of succeeding in a new bank must rest on a pledge by the legislature of the faith of the state for the redemption of the stock created in order to put the bank in operation; however, therefore, others may be entitled to argue on the abstract question, it certainly does not belong to the advocates of the new bank, to weaken, or rather to destroy all dependence on such pledge, by demonstrating that nobody is bound by it. And really, however confident those may be who produce this argument, I am disposed to doubt its correctness. I am disposed to believe that the faith of the state may be pledged by one session of the legislature, in such manner, as to become part of a contract, and therefore cannot afterwards be violated without impairing the obligations of the contract, and so impugning the constitution. The State Bank undertook, among other things, to redeem the old currency; and, by the terms of the contract, obliged itself to do this, almost at its own expense. And to remunerate it for this service, it was promised that no other bank should be chartered during the term for which its charter lasted. Here is a fair contract, in which one benefit is promised for another. But the extension of the charters of the other banks, it is contended, was a violation of the contract; perhaps it was; but does it therefore follow, that because the charter has already been violated by one of the parties, that therefore the same party has a right utterly to disregard the obligations of the contract. Lastly, it cannot be denied, at least I do not deny, that the State Bank may have acted in such manner as to release the state from its obligations. It has been asserted that the bank has broken its charter, and that the legislature is thereby released from the observance of the bargain. This may all be true, or it may be partly true and partly otherwise, or it may be entirely false. The question is, how is it to be determined? A process before the Judiciary, upon a quo warranto, would perhaps be the least exceptionable method, as that would refer the matter to a body capable of examining the evidence. But we are told no such process is needed; that the fact is notorious; that every body knows it. This way of deciding questions of abstruse and intricate solution by public opinion, is liable to strong objections. Athens banished some of her best citizens, and put Socrates himself to death, by general suffrage; and even in our own country we have an example of an individual, whom every body pronounced guilty of treason, whom yet a fair trial was not able to commit. But if the legislature, and not the Judiciary, are to try this question of the violation of charter, ought not the bank to be heard at their bar? Ought it not to have an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses and showing its innocence? Upon the whole, then, I think that the argument against the new bank, drawn from its immoral tendency, remains in full force.

With respect to the expediency of the measure,—and allowing that things may sometimes appear expedient, that have no favorable bearing upon morality, although I have strong doubts whether or not those appearances are ever other than fallacious; but, for argument sake, supposing such a thing might sometimes happen—we may observe that the first argument noticed as supporting the propriety of chartering a new bank, that is, the exigencies of the country, do perhaps rather support than remove the objections to the new bank. If, as is generally supposed, a great part of the present distress is occasioned by banking institutions, (a position, by the bye, by no means supported, in my opinion, to the extent sometimes asserted,) how, I would ask, can it be expected that those evils should be remedied by increasing one of the causes that have produced them? Much confusion would certainly result from bringing the new bank into operation; either the present banks would take the money issuing from the contemplated bank in payment from their debtors, or they would refuse them. If the latter, of what use would the new bills be; seeing the great need we have for money is to pay the banks what is owing to them from the country. If, on the other hand, (which is the most probable,) the new notes were to be taken in by the other banks, the consequence would be, that the vaults of the new bank would be constantly drained of its specie to meet its notes returning to it faster than any amount contemplated to be there deposited would be able to meet. From such a state of things a depreciation would result injurious alike to holders of the notes and the credit of the state, implicated in the credit of the new bank.

I acknowledge myself entirely incompetent to the business of examining the probabilities of its being a gainful speculation to the state. The institution would have to struggle at first with some powerful oppositions; and it may well be questioned, whether the withdrawing our surplus revenue, already invested in the banks in the state, where the gain is ascertained, and if not exorbitant, is sure, for the visionary purpose of putting into operation a new bank, where the gains must be uncertain, and liable to be impaired

by unforeseen occurrences,—can be justified by the sober dictates of a sound discretion. In aid of this course of reasoning, we ought not to overlook the circumstance that the amount drawn from the State Bank is in a great measure drawn from stock subscribed for, and of which the payment is deferred, at a rate of interest at which we should in vain hope to obtain funds for the new Bank. Having thus examined this delicate subject with all the candour imaginable, but with abilities and information very far short of the occasion, permit me to suggest a hope that this essay may call forth the remarks of those who are experienced in such matters; as certainly the public mind ought to be well informed on a subject in which there are none too exalted, and but few too much debased, to be more or less interested.

A FARMER.

THE MEXICAN EMPEROR.

Never was there a more flimsy, muslin gauze veil drawn over the designs of an ambition that cares not to conceal itself, than is seen in the proclamation of Mr. ITZUBIDITZ, (Augustin I.) Emperor of Mexico.

He begins by expressing a desire, that although he is an Emperor, he may *even yet entertain* the tone and language of a simple citizen. The language of every man should be, honor and truth—and why should Kings be released from it?

He modestly asks the Mexicans, what merit they discovered in him?—and lest they should not answer as soon as he wished, he replies for them in the next sentence, he had "saved them from the tyranny of three centuries!" He asks them whether the Crown is not the natural gratitude of the people he had saved?—and fearing they should say no, in the next sentence he says, "Yes, certainly!" He says next, that he has been delighted with the Mexicans, ever since they tendered him the Diadem; and he would have submitted to the *painful sacrifice* of taking it then, but his comparisons between the disquietudes of life, and the *ecstasy of solitude*, induced this young BONAPARTE and ADONIS, aged 37 years, to seek repose in retirement. But he was determined that Mexico should be free, and fell in love with the people, because he saw they were in love with him—like sweet NARCISSE and his shadow. He was, he says, content with the laurels on his brow, (modest young man!) but he shaded them with a Crown—disinterested patriot!

He then tries to persuade the Mexicans that their making him a King, is a *proof of their freedom*; because it shews that they can do as they please.—And then he tells them that he made them free, and that he will be their King! He says next, that having the Crown, he won't revenge himself on those who opposed giving it to him.—He had read, perhaps, of the remark of the King of France, that he remembered not the injuries of the Duke of Orleans.

And thus has this boasted effort at the establishment of a Republic, terminated in a Tyranny; and we in this country, with the best intentions, have been duped into courting the acquaintance of a military adventurer, who has not sheathed his sword, before he is putting on the purple robe of royalty.—*Charleston-Courier*.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

John Randolph again.—It appears that our countryman Mr. Randolph, has made another oratorical display in London, at a meeting of the "British and Foreign School Society," held on the 16th of May. The following notice of his remarks is contained in the Times of the 17th:

"Mr. Randolph (of the American Congress) proposed a vote of thanks to his grace the Duke of Bedford, and the nobleman and gentlemen vice-patrons of the society. He dwelt upon the honors and virtues of the house of Russell, and of the other names, which were the objects of his resolution, amongst which were those of the nobleman who is at the head of the Catholics of Ireland and the venerable Bishop of Norwich."

It is quite remarkable, though not very edifying, to find an American, a member of our Republican Congress, proposing at a public meeting in London, votes of thanks to a Duke of Bedford and celebrating the virtues of the house of Russell. It would have been well if Mr. Randolph had previously consulted, as to the history of that house, Mr. Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord, contained in the 4th vol. of that statesman's works, whose politics and writing Mr. R. has professed greatly to admire.

DIED.

On Monday, the 15th of July, at Hamilton Ville, near Philadelphia, MANUEL TORRES, Minister of the Colombian Republic near the United States, in the 58th year of his age.

The cause of human nature has lost one of its most disinterested and ablest advocates—and, perhaps to Colombia and the whole Spanish America, the loss is irreparable—nor is the departure of this rarely gifted man, a light consideration to those interests which naturally unite the Northern with Southern America, in that great communion of security and unity, to the acceleration of which he had devoted the last 35 years of his life, and, in effect, life itself.

In Paris, May 17, the Duke de RICHELIEU, Peer of France, Lieutenant General, Minister of State, and late Prime Minister of France, in the 82d year of his age, He had been at his country

seat at Courtiel, for ten days, and complained of weakness in the extremities, and shiverings; and posted back to Paris, where his illness became hourly more alarming, and he expired the next day at his hotel, Place Vendome, of a brain fever. The king ordered his first physician to attend him. He was a man of exalted integrity and honor, and was the founder of the flourishing Russian city of Odessa, of which, while an emigrant from France, he was appointed Governor by the Emperor Alexander. His title descends to the Count de Jumillac, his nearest relative. He negotiated the last treaty of Paris.

Tax List.

ALL persons in the Town Company who have not yet given in their taxable property, are requested to attend for that purpose at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 10th August.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Nancy Cox, left my bed and board, in Campbell county, state of Tennessee, on the Elk fork of Cumberland river, about the 29th of June last, without any provocation, and has come into the state of North Carolina and county of Wilkes, as I am informed, with an intention to run me in debt; I do therefore forewarn all persons in this state, or the United States, from trading with her, or in any way crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

BRAXTON COX.

July 20, 1822.—3wt'15r

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.

Concord, July 29, 1822.—4t'13

NOTICE.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 23d of September next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called Little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. C.

August 5, 1822.—6wt'18

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—William Hunsucker and others, vs. John Grunt and wife, William Drum and wife, John Moser and wife, Jacob Little, guardian of his infant children.—Petition for the division of Land. It appearing to the court that John Grunt and wife, William Drum and wife, John Moser and wife, and Joseph Fabel and wife, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring them to appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness V. M'Be, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday of July, 1822.

VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.

Price adv. \$1 25 3wt'15

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—Susannah Kistler, vs. the heirs of George Kistler, deceased.—Petition for dower of land.—It appearing to the court that John Kistler, one of the heirs of said George Kistler, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said John Kistler to appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness V. M'Be, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday of July, 1822.

VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.

Price adv. \$1 25 3wt'15

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—Alfred Randall, vs. Jonathan M'Daniel and Nancy his wife, Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, and others.—Petition for Partition.—It appearing that Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

JOHN B. MARTIN, C. M. C.

Price adv. \$2 6wt'18

Wadesborough

MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this institution commenced on the 15th inst, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds. Parents and guardians, taking into consideration the health, situation of our village, the cheapness of board, the qualifications of the teachers, would well to send their children and wards. The board of managers pledge themselves, that every attention shall be given to the morals and instruction of the pupils.

WILLIAM DISMUKES, Secy.

MUMFORD DEJARNE, Esq. Manr.

THOMAS D. PARKE, Esq. Secy.

ALEXANDER LITTLE, Esq. Manr.

FRANCIS A. CASE, Esq. Secy.

Wadesboro', July 22, 1822 3wt'14c

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires...scorr.



A new poem has lately been published in England, entitled "*The Judgment, a Vision*." From the specimens which we have seen, it is a work of no ordinary cast. The following apostrophe to the evening star, with the quotation annexed to it, is taken from a review of the poem:—"The author proceeds in the same tender and valedictory strain, which had led him to notice the last recession of the western sun, to apostrophize the evening star, now about to set for ever. There is something peculiarly solemn and affecting in this address; it involves many circumstances of the most touching interest, and forms, altogether, a picture over which the mind hangs with fond attraction. Numerous as have been the addresses to this lovely planet, there is not one which can compete with this, if regard be had to the awful magnitude of the occasion; and few which, in point of execution, can be deemed more pensively sweet and impressive."

* Mild, twinkling through a crimson-skirted cloud,
The solitary star of evening shone.
While gazing, wistful, on that peerless light,
Thereafter to be seen no more, (as oft
In dreams strange images will mix,) sad thoughts
Pass'd o'er my soul. Sorrowing, I cried, farewell,
Pale, beautiful planet, that displayest so soft,
Amid yon glowing streak, thy transient beam!
A long, a last farewell! Seasons have chang'd,
Ages and empires roll'd, like smoke, away,
But thou, unaltered, beamest as silver fair
As on thy birth-night! Bright and watchful eyes,
From palaces and bowers, have hail'd thy gem
With secret transport! Natal star of love,
And souls that love the shadowy hour of fancy,
How much I owe thee, how I bless thy ray!
How oft thy rising o'er the hamlet green,
Signal of rest, and social converse sweet,
Beneath some patriarchal tree, has cheer'd
The peasant's heart, and drawn his benison!
Pride of the west! beneath thy placid light
The tender tale shall never more be told,
Man's soul shall never wake to joy again:
Thou sett'st for ever,—lovely orb, farewell!"

THE FIRE-FLY.

Little ramble of the night,
Where and whence thy glowing light?
Is it form'd of evening dew,
Where and whence thy brilliant hue?
Hark! methinks a voice replies,
He that form'd the azure skies,
Great in least, and good to all,
Lord of man and insect small;
He it was, that made this vest;
Search, adore nor know the rest.
Little ramble of the night,
Bless'd be this voice of thine!
He that cloth'd thy form in light
Is thy God as well as mine!
Go enjoy in verdant fields,
What his royal bounty yields,
Nip the leaf or taste the flower;
Sip in nature's rosy bower;
Filling full the span that's given,
With the boons of gracious Heav'n.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

EXTRACT FROM BRACKENRIDGE HALL.
WIVES.

Believe me man, there is no greater bliss
Than is the quiet joy of loving wife;
Which whose wants, half of himself doth misse,
Friend without change, play-fellow without strife,
Fied without fullness, counsel without strife,
Is sweet doubling of our single life

SIR F. SIDNEY.

It is a great pity that plays and novels should always end at the wedding, and should not give us another act, and another volume, to let us know how the hero and heroine conducted themselves when married. Their main object seems to be to instruct young ladies how to get husbands; but not how to keep them; now, this last, it appears to me, is a desideratum in modern married life. It is appalling to those who have not yet ventured into the state to see how soon the flame of romantic love burns out, or is quenched in matrimony; and the passionate lover, declines into the phlegmatic prosaic husband. I am inclined to attribute this very much to the defect I have just mentioned in the plays and novels which form the principal study of our young ladies, and which teach them to be heroines but leave them totally at a loss when they come to be wives. I have lately however met with an exception to this practice, in an old writer, who bravely attempted to support dramatic interest in favour of a woman even after she was married! I was looking over an album of the fair Julia's, when I found a series of poet-

ical extracts in the Squire's hand writing, which might have been intended as matrimonial advice to his ward. I was so much struck with the beauty of several of them, that I took the liberty of making a copy. They are from the old play of the "*City Nightcap*," (by Thomas Davenport, 1661.) in which is drawn out and exemplified, in the part of Abstemia, a character of a patient and faithful wife; which I think might vie with that of the renowned Griselda; though I fear it would stand almost as little chance of being adopted as a model.

The following is a commendation of her to her husband Lorenzo:

She's modest, but not sullen, and loves silence.
Not that she wants apt words, (for when she speaks,
She inflames love with wonder,) but because
She calls wise silence the soul's harmony.
She's truly chaste; yet such a foe to coyness,
The poorest call her courteous; and which is excellent,
(Though fair and young,) she shuns to expose herself
To the opinion of strange eyes. She either seldom
Or never walks abroad but in your company;
And then with such sweet bashfulness, as if
She were venturing on cracked ice, and takes delight
To step into the print your foot has made,
And will follow you whole fields: so she will drive
Tedium out of time with her sweet character.

Notwithstanding all this excellence, Abstemia has the misfortune to incur the unmerited jealousy of her husband. Instead, however, of resenting his harsh treatment with clamorous upbraidings, and the stormy violence of high windy virtue, by which the sparks of anger are so often blown into a flame; she endures it with the meekness of conscious but patient virtue, and makes a beautiful appeal to a friend who has witnessed her long sufferings:

— Hast thou not seen me
Bear all his injuries, as the ocean suffers
The angry bark to plough through her bosom,
And yet is presently so smooth, the eye
Cannot perceive where the wide wound was made.

Lorenzo being wrought on by false representations, at length repudiates her. To the last, however, she maintains her patient sweetness, and her love for him in spite of his cruelty.—She deplores his error even more than his unkindness, and laments the delusion which has turned his very affection into a source of bitterness. There is a moving pathos in her parting address to Lorenzo after their divorce:

— Farewell, Lorenzo,
Whom my soul doth love; if you e'er marry
May you meet a good wife, so good, that you
May not suspect her, nor may she be worthy
Of your suspicion: and if you hear hereafter
That I am dead, inquire but my last words,
And you shall know that to the last I lov'd you.
And when you walk forth with your second choice,
Into the pleasant fields, and by chance talk of me,
Imagine that you see me lean and pale,
Strewing your path with flowers.
But may she never live to pay my debts: (weeps)
If but in thought she wrong you, may she die
In the conception of the injury.
Pray make me wealthy with one kiss; farewell,
sir.

Let it not grieve you when you shall remember
That I was innocent: nor this forget,
Though innocence here suffer, sigh, and groan,
She walks but through thorns to find a throne.

In a short time Lorenzo discovers his error; and the innocence of his injured wife. In the transports of his repentance he calls to mind all her feminine excellence, her gentle, uncomplaining, womanly fortitude under wrongs and sorrows:

— Oh Abstemia!
How lovely thou lookest now! now thou appear'st
Chaster than is the morning's modesty,
That rises with a blush, over whose bosom
The western wind creeps softly; now I remember,
How, when we sat at table, her obedient eye
Would dwell on mine, as if it were not well,
Unless it looked when I looked; oh how proud
She was, when she could cross herself to please me!
But where now is this fair soul? Like a silver cloud
She has wept herself, I fear, into the dead sea,
And will be found no more.

It is but doing right by the reader, if interested in the fate of Abstemia, by the preceding extracts, to say that she was restored to the arms and affections of her husband, rendered fonder than ever, by that disposition in every good heart to atone for past injustice, by an overflowing measure of returning kindness:

The wealth worth more than kingdoms; I am now
Confirmed past all suspicion, thou art far
Sweeter in thy sincere truth, than a sacrifice
Decked up for death with garlands. The Indian winds
That blow from off the coast, and cheer the sailor
With sweet savour of their spices, want
The delight flows in thee.

I have been more affected and interested by this little dramatic picture, than by many a popular love tale; though, as I said before, I do not think it likely either Abstemia or patient Griselda stand much chance of being taken as a model. Still I like to see poetry now and then extending its view beyond the wedding day, and teaching

a lady how to make herself attractive even after marriage.

There is no great need of enforcing on an unmarried lady the necessity of being agreeable; nor is there any great art requisite in a youthful beauty to enable her to please. Nature has multiplied attractions round her—youth, in itself is attractive. The freshness of budding beauty needs no foreign aid to set it off; it pleases merely because it is fresh, budding, and beautiful. But it is for the married state that a woman needs the most instruction, and in which she should be most on her guard to maintain her powers of pleasing. No woman can expect to be to her husband all that he fancied her, when he was a lover.—Men are always doomed to be duped, not so much by the arts of the sex, as by their own imaginations. They are always wooing goddesses, and marrying mere mortals. A woman should therefore ascertain what was the charm that rendered her so fascinating when a girl, and endeavour to keep it up when she has become a wife. One great thing undoubtedly was the chariness of herself and conduct, which an unmarried female always observ'd.—She should maintain the same niceness and reserve in her person and habits, and endeavour still to preserve a freshness and virgin delicacy in the eye of her husband. She should remember that the province of woman is to be wooed, not to woo—to be caressed, not to caress. Man is an ungrateful being in love; bounty loses instead of winning him.

The secret of a woman's does not consist so much in giving, as in withholding. A woman may give up too much even to her husband. It is to a thousand little delicacies of conduct that she must trust to keep alive passion, and to protect herself from that dangerous familiarity, that thorough acquaintance with every weakness and imperfection incident to matrimony. By these means she may still maintain her power, though she has surrendered her person; and may continue the romance of love, even beyond the honeymoon.

"She that hath a wise husband," says Jeremy Taylor, 'must entice him to an eternal dearneess by the veil of modesty, and the grave robes of chastity, the ornament of meekness, and the jewels of faith and charity. She must have no paintings but blushings; her brightness must be purity, and she must shine round about with sweetness and friendship, and she shall be pleasant while she lives, and desired when she dies.'

I have wandered into a rambling series of remarks on a trite subject, and a dangerous one for a bachelor to meddle with. That I may not, however, appear to confine my observations entirely to the wife, I will conclude with another quotation from Jeremy Taylor, in which the duties of both parties are mentioned, while I would recommend his sermon on the marriage ring to all those who, wiser than myself, are about entering the happy state of wedlock.

"There is scarce any matter of duty but it concerns them both alike, and is only distinguished by names, and hath its variety by circumstances and little accidents; and what in one is called love, in the other is called reverence; and what in the wife is obedience, the same in the man is duty. He provides, and she dispenses; he gives commandments, and she rules by them; he rules her by authority, and she rules him by love; she ought by all means to please him, and he must by no means displease her."

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the present time. By Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

To comment on all matters which, in this little volume, Lord J. Russell has brought before us, would be to discuss almost every subject connected with politics and political economy. If our limits allowed, we should gladly contribute to the dissemination of his opinions on the National Debt, Parliamentary Reform, Public Schools, Liberty of the Press, Parties, &c.: for nothing can be more interesting to the public than an acquaintance with the political creed of its legislators, and a knowledge that the opinions which they entertain on great constitutional questions have not been lightly embraced, but are convictions of the mind, honestly and laboriously attained by a course of historical research. The book, however, is presented to the public in so accessible a shape that

there can be no doubt of its extensive circulation: but we repeat that it is too brief, for it presumes a greater stock of historical knowledge in the reader than can fairly be expected: though, as the author intimates, it will 'provoke the wits and excite the thoughts of other men.'—A few words on another subject and we have done.

In the course of his observations, Lord John frequently quotes that most sagacious political writer Machiavel, and that 'much-debated work,' as he calls it, "*The Prince*." Bacon and Rousseau, saw the real drift of the Florentine secretary in this 'much-debated work;' while Harington, Clarendon, and many other writers of celebrity, suspected that its author wanted to throw an odium on monarchy. A letter in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. i. p. 55, settles the point: it is entitled "*Machiavel's Vindication of himself against the Imputation of Impiety, Atheism, and other high Crimes, extracted from his Letter to his Friend Zenobio Buondelmoute*." At the close of it he says:

'I now come to the last branch of my charge, which is, that I teach princes villany, and how to enslave and oppress their subjects. If any man will read over my book of '*The Prince*' with impartiality, and ordinary charity, he will easily perceive that it is not my intention therein to recommend that government, or those men there described, to the world: much less to teach men to trample upon good men, and all that is sacred and venerable upon earth, laws, religion, honesty. If I have been a little too punctual in describing these monsters, and drawn them to the life in all their lineaments and colours, I hope mankind will know them the better, to avoid them; my treatise being both a satire against them and a true character of them. Whoever in his empire is tied to no other rules than his own will and lust must either be a saint or a very devil incarnate; or if he be neither of these, his life and reign are like to be very short,' &c. &c.

Those who are acquainted with the history of Florence will not ask why Machiavel should conceal his principles under a veil of irony almost impenetrable. He was deeply involved in the conspiracy of the Soderini, in the year 1494, by which the three sons of the great Lorenzo de' Medici (Piero, who succeeded his father in the government of Florence, and his two brothers Giovanni and Guilianno) were proclaimed enemies to their country, and obliged to flee from its vengeance. In the year 1512, the family of the Medici were restored by the assistance of Pope Julius II. and of Ferdinand of Spain: and Lorenzo de' Medici, the eldest son of the deceased Piero, assumed the reins of government. As usual in such cases, all those were now removed who had been in office under the republic; and Machiavel, with an unshaken fortitude, underwent the ignominy and the pains of torture, which were in vain inflicted on him for the purpose of procuring information relative to the actors in the conspiracy. Under the reign of this Lorenzo, who died a victim to his debaucheries, Machiavel wrote "*The Prince*;" a circumstance sufficient to account at once for the satire which characterizes it and the secrecy which attended it.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The Grand Saline is between the two forks of the Arkansas, about 280 miles south-west of Fort Osage. It is a hard level plain of a reddish coloured sand, of an irregular figure, being in circumference full thirty miles.—From the appearance of drift wood, scattered on the tract, it would seem, the whole plain was constantly overflowed by the surrounding stream.—This plain is entirely covered in dry hot weather from two to eight inches deep, with a crust of clean white salt, of a quality rather superior to the imported blown salt, which bears a striking resemblance to a field of new fallen snow, succeeded by rain, with a light crust on the top. Nothing can be more picturesque on a bright, sunny morning, than this natural curiosity.

Thompson.—The author of the "*Castle of Indolence*" paid homage, in that admirable poem, to the master passion of his own nature. Thompson was so excessively lazy, that he is recorded to have been standing at a peach tree, with both his hands in his pockets, eating the fruit as it grew. At another time, being discovered in bed at a very late hour in the day, when asked why he did not rise, he answered, 'trough mon, I see nae motive for rising.'

Religious.

On the gradual progress of Sin.

It is a common saying, that no man becomes wicked at once. Men are prepared by degrees for the last acts of iniquity. Ask the murderer how he came to imbrue his hands in blood; he will tell you that he was first light and thoughtless, then loose and extravagant; that, having brought himself into difficulties, he was tempted to some little act of injustice which he meant to repair, and certainly to commit but once. The fraud was resorted to as the means of deliverance from urgent distress; but, having been tempted to perpetrate this single act, he was induced to repeat the crime, even though less pressed by want. The same act, under new circumstances, has more sin in it: at last murder became necessary to conceal theft, and seemed only a part of the same crime. Take, in short, any character that is now infamous—his history is the same. What abandoned sinners are some men—what cheats—what liars—what blasphemers of God—what despisers of all that is good. "Is thy servant a dog," said Hazael, "that he should do this thing?" Hazael could not believe his nature capable of the crime which the Prophet told him he would commit. Do you abhor the character of the murderer—beware of little sins. The sins of some men are so dreadful, that we stand astonished at them: we look on them: and they appear to us as beings of another nature—as hardly human. Alas! the wickedest man that lives is only one who has fallen by little and little. That vile wretch whom you loath, had once a blushing cheek and a general regard for God and religion: but he fell by disregarding little sins.

Many a man, now a practical Atheist, was, in his youth, a very different character. As he grew up, he became acquainted with irreligious persons; his fear of God and regard for religion grew less, in the same proportion as evil practices gained on him, until he is so much engaged in the business or pleasure of the world, that he has no time left for the service of God. The most trifling excuse is sufficient to keep him from church: the Sabbath is employed in vain and sinful amusements, till grown more hardened in iniquity, they are spent at the gaming table, or in haunts of vice still more depraved.

Habits of swearing often grow on a person in the same gradual manner. He sits among swearers and in the seat of the scornful, and thus his sense of sin is weakened. Men fall into this very imperceptibly. A man who uses the name of his Maker on every trifling occasion, is likely to grow hardened in unbelief.

Some begin by exercising their wit on religious things and men, and then mock at religion itself. They joke about passages of Scripture; and there is no road by which men advance more rapidly towards infidelity than this. What we often make the subject of our ridicule, we can at no time much reverence.

So, also, in dishonesty, a man's fall is gradual: some begin by borrowing what they partly mean to repay, but what they know is very possible may be out of their power to do. Habits of borrowing when there is no intention of paying, beget habits of theft. They at first take to gratify some pressing want: the moral feeling thus blunted, stealing soon becomes in them a trade—murder follows almost of course.—Having forfeited his life to the offended laws of his country, the miserable victim of small sins ends his life on the scaffold.

Lying is a sin that also grows on us by degrees. We first indulge in white lies and quizzing: by degrees we lose our tender regard for truth, and become habitual liars. Guard every word you speak, be correct, nor think it a small matter to depart from strict truth, even in the smallest matters.

ATLANTICUS.

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with others, or with himself. Constant success shews us but one side of the world. For, as it surrounds us with friends, who will tell us only our merits, so it silences those enemies from whom alone we can learn our defence.

Posthumous charities are the very essence of selfishness, when bequeathed by those who, when alive, would part with nothing.